

A TRIP TO HILL END.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

A TRIP TO HILL END. The colony by such roads as that from Bathurst to Hill End, would come to the conclusion that his lot had been cast among one of the most barbarous people of the age. For miles at a stretch there is nothing to indicate that any money has been spent upon the road for years, and it is doubtful whether any portion of it has ever been properly made. The district is one which has been long settled, but the population, though at times large, has hitherto been migratory, and up to the last year or two there has, no doubt, not been anything to justify a large expenditure. But things are completely altered now, and the neglect which has been suffered for the last twelve months, is a reflection upon the administrative capacity of any Government. The road is essentially a mountain track, and in many places the gradients are very steep. The bridges, or rather culverts, are fearfully and wonderfully made. Several of the saplings of which they were constructed are completely rotten, some are broken, and it is marvellous how horses and vehicles can be got over them. Unless something soon does, you may expect to hear of serious accidents from this quarter, more particularly if the winter season prove very wet. Probably a more careful survey would discover a better route; but, if not, a comparatively small expenditure would put the worst parts of the road in a passable condition. Loose blue stone occurs plentifully for nearly the whole length; and all that seems to be required is labour promptly applied. The scenery along a large portion of the track is grand and beautiful. The rounded outline of the hill tops are fringed with gum trees, which also clothe the mountain slopes and the valleys. The character of the vegetation is, however, monotonous and poor; and the district has been "skinned" of all the good timber that ever grew in it. The rich golden tints of the drooping willows which have been planted along the margins of some of the creeks near Bathurst tell of the approach of winter, and are about the only prominent variety in the vegetation noticeable. If, as has been asserted, all the willows in the colony owe their origin to that old stump which toppled over in Pitt-street a few years ago, which, in its turn, came from the resting place of Napoleon at St. Helena, the parent stem could count a numerous progeny. For a few miles from leaving Bathurst the cultivation of wheat and barley is engaged in; but the rest of the country is little better than a waste—a farm or an orchard being of very rare occurrence. The dairy produce of these farms finds a ready market at Hill End, at good prices; and the supply of butter and eggs is not at present equal to the demand, while, as for milk, it is a commodity not dispensed at the hotels. Much of the district between Bathurst and Hill End appears to be adapted for grain-growing, if the bright red soil is not too clayey for profitable working. The herbage just now is scanty and miserable in the extreme, quite sufficient to account for the almost total absence of sheep and cattle. The district is, however, very fertile. Watlie Flat is the first settlement met with after leaving Hill End; and here we observed that the Chinese and other diggers have not entirely lost faith in the auriferous nature of the alluvial soil. Something is also being done in the way of rearing. Sofala occurs a few miles further on, and is situated in the valley of the Taron. The hills here become more precipitous (of course excepting Wyagden, which is not a hill, and has to be climbed on foot), and it is not until the coach has slid half way down the side of one of them that the old gold mining township can be seen in the narrow ravine at the bottom. The township may be said to consist of two rows of equal cabins which confront each other, and the intervening space being not more than broad enough to allow of two vehicles to pass each other. The arrival of the mail coach is obviously the event of the day at Sofala; and who so important as the driver of the coach, and who exchanges cheerful greetings with everybody, and whose head and "boot" are crammed with the business of half the people on the road. The chief attraction to travellers at this place is the hot dinner, served with a hearty welcome in the long room of Mendel's hostelry. The vacuum so abhorrent to Nature having thus been filled, we go on our way, feeling at peace with mankind, benighted, benighted, of that Heathen Chinee, who stare stupidly at us from beneath the dingy verandah of half the mud hovels in the place. There has been a good deal of gold digging done at Sofala at different times within the last twenty years; and water for sluicing operations has been brought by races, which wind about the hill sides for some miles. The best of the river was about dry, and only a few inches of water made several races in the channel which the winter rains will no doubt obliterate. The points round which the river turns are the places which have been chiefly washed over by the races, and the result of the largest finds of gold were obtained. The scenery about Sofala is rather pretty. The hill sides are thinly grassed and very lightly timbered with a stunted growth of eucalyptus, the bluish tint of whose foliage gives a peculiar aspect to the landscape. The road follows the winding course of the stream among the hills until the Wallaby Rucks (blue mountain-like masses, which remind one of the weather-beaten crag of the Blue Mountains) are reached. The Taron flows round the base of these rocks, entering a gorge which lies between them and the mountains to the left, and is not again seen until we reach Hawkingdon. The river is in the bed of the stream makes a fair causeway in dry weather, and, as the river is said to fall very rapidly, it is not likely that traffic would be lost out of the district in times of flood. A few miles past Sofala you come upon a remarkable cutting known as the "cut," which, though the place has been named a few years ago, the very widest design would have been Hill End, Devil's Pinch, or some other term more consistent with the nature of the place. The cutting is a dangerous narrow, for some of the turns which occur at the steep part of the bank are very sharp, and you get accustomed to "spilling," a little timidity lest you should be shot out into the gully may, perhaps, be pardonable. The driver of the coach is a man before he starts on his journey, and signals to travellers ahead to keep off. If, unluckily it should happen that a team or a buggy were to be met with half way, then would come the tug of war. It would be a very risky business to back out for half a mile or more. If the Government ever become sensible, surely the siding will be made wider, and it could very easily be done with pick and shovel. It was dark when we got to the foot of Monkey, where we found a large number of home teams camped for the night, intending to tackle the hill when their horses were fresh, the first thing in the morning. There was more than the usual amount of "chatter" about the horses, and a good deal of another commodity which passes under the same name was bandied about the camp all night. Having received the benediction of God bless all travellers, and having been told that the coach was ready to start, we made for Monkey under the impression that we still stood a very fine chance of reaching the top of the hill, and the long avenue of fallen trees and saplings, which were cut down by the teams coming down the mountain, were not particularly alarming. We had the privilege of walking up the steep rugged face of Monkey, and as for the time we were favoured with moonlight, there was a certain amount of charm in the excursion to the passengers, if not to the horses, which had to give many a leap to the top. It is said that a new vein of gold may be avoided has been surveyed, and that money is all that is wanted to form it. Having reached the summit of Monkey, the road goes along what appeared to be a table-land, and is comparatively level, though, villainously bad the whole way. With ruts, boulders, and forests of stumps, it is really marvellous how any driver, however experienced, can pilot his team, or his passengers, over such a road. Constant vigilance, firm nerves, promptness, and delicate touch, there was a requisites in a driver; and these are qualities fortunately possessed by Tom Coyne, into whose hands we are commended at Wyagden. As a general rule, nearly all the journey is done in the daylight, and when the next length of railway is opened travellers may reckon on

reaching Hill End before dark. In our case, however, we did not get in until 11 o'clock, and were almost disposed to regret that we had got in even then. Every hotel in the town was crowded. Beds were spread out on sofas, tables, and floors, and away from the bar there was nothing but an expanse of blanketing wherever you turned. This, I am told, is the normal condition of things; and many Sydney men, who have been accustomed to more comfortable quarters, are glad to obtain shelter even under these conditions. So far from grumbling at Bathurst, I am disposed to applaud the effort which he makes to provide for this unexpected strain upon his resources; though, at the same time, if I were an adept at doing things, I should certainly lose no time in placing upon the market a grand scheme for providing hotel accommodation at Hill End. When a few miles out of the town, I inquired whether a bed was to be had at any of the inns, and received the comforting reply, "No, not even if you hang yourself on a clothes-line." Not being particularly well acquainted with the laundry business, I despaired of accomplishing a feat which, however desirable on the score of ventilation, held out so small a prospect of warmth, when I had the good luck to meet with Pat Coyne (the fashion here to call folks by their Christian names), the farmer whose hostelry has followed him from Sofala. I lost no time in opening negotiations for a room. The request for only one room, however small, which I preferred, appeared to my unacquainted ideas modest enough, but I was quickly convinced of its scarcity, who told that a room was not to be had even if I paid £20 a day for it. Being of rather an economical turn of mind, I felt considerably relieved at the enormous saving it was in my power to effect, and prepared myself for a lodging on the "cold ground," or, better still, in the watch-house, for there remained a glacially change of getting oneself apprehended under the Vagrant Act. If my experience were singular it would not be worth mentioning, but it is a fact which is not uncommonly falls to the lot of others. I have thought it may be useful to record it. No doubt this state of things will soon be obviated by efforts to provide inns, but the fact remains that it is only by the aid of those who travel merely for pleasure should be advised of what to expect. Any one who, like Mr. Mark Tapley, for instance, wants to have some credit for being jolly, has a fine chance of coming out pretty considerably "strong" here just now. If any of your youthful readers should be suffering from the prevailing epidemic—quartz on the brain—a trip out here in wet weather might be prescribed with advantage as being likely to allay feverish symptoms.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The following is a report of the Board of Audit appointed to examine the Public Accounts, which shows the state of the accounts when the Public Administration was sworn into office on May 14, 1872—

Sydney, 18th May, 1872.

In compliance with the resolution of the Hon. George William Lord, and of the Hon. William Richman Piddington, Esq., we, the undersigned, met at the Treasury, this day, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the Public Accounts of the Government, and here just now, on the 14th instant, and, having examined the several cash books kept under the supervision of the accountant, found that the following were the accounts of the Public Administration, on which there are credit balances.

LOANS ACCOUNT.

Loans Account (old) .. £409,118 2 6

The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 .. 122,954 5 1

£532,072 7 7

TRUST FUND.

Clergy and School Estates Fund .. £65,976 16 4

Police Superannuation Fund .. 2,169 13 8

Police Superannuation Fund .. 13,184 1 6

Imperial Postage .. 10,999 17 2

Imperial Postage .. 7,479 10 7

Revenue Superannuation .. 11,639 10 7

Trust Money, 20 Vic. No. 11 .. 51,693 16 3

Revenue Superannuation .. 2,169 13 8

Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act .. 8,453 15 6

Assurance Fund—Bank Account .. 18,083 19 2

Police Superannuation .. 13,184 1 6

Over-seas Account .. 2,416 13 8

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Revenue Superannuation .. 2,169 13 8

Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act .. 8,453 15 6

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCE.

Back of New South Wales .. £3,324 9 8

Public Account, Sydney .. £201,954 5 1

Less Unrepresented .. 298,101 4 8

The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5, Sydney .. £122,954 5 1

£122,954 5 1

Security in the Treasury chest, viz.:

Public Debentures .. £24,700 0 0

Clergy and School Estates Revenue .. 15,800 0 0

Police Superannuation .. 13,184 1 6

Assurance Fund—Bank Account .. 18,083 19 2

Other Securities .. 4,700 0 0

£51,950 0 0

Total .. £475,880 19 0

Note.—The difference between the assets and liabilities shown, viz. £557 18s. 9d., arises from payments made in London by the Bank of New South Wales, on the order of the Agent-General, for titles in excess of Parliamentary appropriation, which cannot be passed through the books of the Treasury until a supplementary vote has been obtained for the amount. See statement marked B, showing how this excess expenditure has arisen.

R.J.-C.F. FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, Accountant.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 18th May, 1872.

SUNDY DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Particulars of the Sundry Deposit Account in the Treasury, New South Wales, on the 14th May, 1872.

Miscellaneous Cash Deposits .. £656 4 2

Contributions by the inhabitants of Tamat towards the erection of Tamat Bridge .. 4 15 1

Money which belonged to patients, now deceased, Lunatic Asylum, Tamat .. 38 13 4

Creek .. 6 10 0

Gum and Billing .. 1,180 0 0

Williamson and Aaron .. 100 0 0

T. Bushland .. 51 2 7

Yale and Lacey .. 10 0 0

C. Gore .. 199 12 5

Commissioner for Railways .. 3 1 0

R. Reid .. 17 0 0

John P. McCall .. 10 0 0

James Darr .. 10 0 0

D. Williams .. 10 0 0

Mort and Co. .. 7 3 6

John Ager and others .. 275 19 0

Unclaimed Money .. 275 19 0

£2,637 10 8

DEBITORS AND BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

Mark Paviell .. £2,500 0 0

John P. McCall .. 200 0 0

John Young .. 1,000 0 0

£4,700 0 0

£7,337 10 8

R.J.-C.F. FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, Accountant.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 18th May, 1872.

TRUST MONEY DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Particulars of the Trust Money Deposit Account in the Treasury, New South Wales, on the 14th May, 1872.

The Master in Equity .. £2,901 16 9

The Curator of Intestate Estates .. 29,046 15 3

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court .. 1,313 14 8

Mr. R. H. Semple, Official Assignee .. 8,873 7 1

Mr. P. T. Humphrey, Official Assignee .. 6,482 19 11

Mr. R. H. Semple and L. E. Bayes, Trustees .. 25 14 0

Meares, R. H. Semple and A. H. J. Bayes, Trustees .. 101 9 1

Meares, R. H. Semple and E. Vickers, Trustees .. 63 5 1

Total Balance .. £51,663 15 3

R.J.-C.F. FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, Accountant.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 18th May, 1872.

LIST OF UNREPRESENTED CHECKS, 14th May, 1872.

1872. Public Account. G 4174 .. £1 0 0

18th May .. 1 402 0 0

18th May .. 1 402 0 0

18th May .. 1 402 0 0

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There is no overdraft at the Bank, because the Public Account is enriched by the presence of loan money borrowed in England and trust money of which the Government has the handling.

The figures are given as follows:—The General Loans Account (the money belonging to which goes into the Public Account) is in credit to the extent of £409,118 2s. 6d. That is to say, we still have unexpended that much of the English capital imported for

ways and other public works. The Special
an Fund (protected by law against being
own into the Public Account) has to its
dit £122,954 6s. 1d., but this also is
lish capital imported for public works.
together, therefore, we have £532,073
7d. of loan money borrowed ready for the
ctioned expenditure, and on which
are paying 5 per cent. interest. This
ney will, of course, gradually disappear as
works for which it is wanted absorb it.

art from the borrowed money, there is in public coffers, and to the credit of the Public Account, the sum of £253,884 9s. 9d. of the money. Of this the Government is the proprietor, and on it pays no interest. The money and the trust money, together, make up a sum of £785,956 17s. 4d.; and, of course, if the Government were to sell even with the world, and the Consolidated Revenue was in credit, all this money would be in the bank, and more to

only "morally present." It has gone away on temporary errands on behalf of the Consolidated Revenue. There is only £424,390 actually present.

It must not be supposed that because there is a deficit of £304,717 19s. 7d. on the Consolidated Revenue Account that there has been an alarming discovery made by the state of affairs, or that the late Government has got things into a mess.

thing of the kind. This new deficit is simply the old deficit *redivivus*. We have been paying off the short-dated securities and to keep the deficit afloat, but as we had a real surplus out of which to extinguish liability, we have simply covered up one difficulty by creating another, much as the physician did, who to lengthen his sheet, cut a piece off the bottom and sewed it on the top. The only discovery has been the discovery of a rat's nest by the late Government. Because of the late discovery, the Government has

We are not able from this special audit to state what the outstanding amount of the old currency is, because it includes no estimate of liabilities, but, if there were,

ilities it would be this deficit plus the amount of Treasury Bills recently issued; that is to say, between six and seven hundred thousand pounds. When we get the Budget speech of the new TREASURER we shall hope an estimate of outstanding liabilities, and then, by adding the three sums together, viz., liabilities, overdraft, and Treasury Bills we shall get a clear statement of deficiency, and we shall be able to see whether the old amount of £850,000 be a

ly reduced, and if so by how much. Meanwhile all we can be sure of from this special issue is that it has not been reduced below £0,000.

The figures now produced certainly do not tally with the financial statements in Sir HENRY MARTIN's elaborate reply on Mr. BARNES's motion. He then told the house that £350,000 of Treasury Bills had been paid, "and finally disposed of." No doubt *quoad* Treasury bills they were dis-

ed of, but the debt they were issued to support is not disposed of. It exists in shape of an overdraft and an unascertained amount of liabilities. He also added that if advance were taken of £54,000 of the tail-end loan that could not be expended, there would be enough within £11,000 to meet all our engagements, even if they all came in at once. We could this possibly be, with the Consolidated Revenue overdrawn as it is, and the outstanding liabilities of the existing

We repeat that, in the figures now before there is nothing to show that we have been financially astern; while, if existing liabilities are not over £200,000, we have not paid our way, but have made an advance in reducing the old deficiency. Everything would be quite clear if the details of that old deficiency had been set before the public gaze in the form of a distinct local loan; and we should have seen

successive Treasurers nibbled bits off it, part of it was temporarily stowed away in London in short-dated debentures. These, with the exception of £50,000 yet to mature, have all fallen in, and the money to redeem them has of course been supplied out of the Consolidated Revenue. Hence the overdraft on the current account.

school, for the purpose of the Council and Mr. Beach. There were present, also, the Hon. T. A. and Murray, Sir George Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Henry and family, Mrs. Lindeman, &c. Sir Alfred and Stephen, with the other ladies and gentlemen, assisted themselves by the exercises and the entertainment. The teachers and children were gratified by the visit of so distinguished a party.

Rev. A. Thomson; **Rev. J. B. Langston, B.A.**; **Rev. Mairn, Rev. R. S. Patterson**; **Rev. A. Gliceris, L.L.B.**; **Moen, Captain Brown**, and **Mamma Hansen**. The **Rev. Wm. H. McEwen**, who had been invited to have been confirmed, Mr. Robert Anderson submitted the thirty financial statement, showing a balance at credit of committee of £70 17s. Instructions were given to recruit agents various sums, amounting in all to £200. The **Rev. John Wilson, M.A.**, late of New Zealand, was recommended for employment by the committee. Various recommendations for supplement to stipend were referred to the Presbytery. The **Rev. William Williams, D.D.**, of Glasgow, was appointed to the Twofold Bay station.

for two months, commencing on the 4th proximo. Rev. John Wilson, M.A., was assigned to the Presbytery of Bathurst with a view to his labours at Hill End. The Rev. Colin Grogan was assigned to the Presbytery of Bathurst. The Rev. Patrick Gerald was assigned to the Presbytery of Goulburn. A view to his labours at Cooma for three months. For some other business had been transacted, the said priest closed with the benediction.

ESCAPE FROM BERRIMA GAOL—A prisoner named Thomas Kerr escaped from the Berrima gaol on Monday evening last. He was a tall, dark man, well dressed, wearing a home shoe to a rope and throwing it over the wall, and then drawing himself up. Kerr is about

ERRATUM.—By a typographical error the name of Mr. E. B. Smith, M.L.A., was substituted for that of J. S. Smith, M.L.A., as one of the speakers at the meeting at the Robin Hood Inn, on Tuesday, in favour of James Jones.

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HANDFORTH COPPER MINE

HANDSOMELY OFFERED.
 Long One in the Mount Road.
 Capital, £10,000, in 400 shares of £25 each,
 5 per share on application, £5 on allotment, the balance
 in calls of £5 every six months; the Proprietors re-
 ceiving 120 fully paid-up shares.

BANKERS:
 Australian Joint Stock Bank.
 Solicitors:
 Messrs. Stephen and Stephens.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working a
 splendid lode of Copper situated on the Bathurst Road,
 twenty miles from Sydney Railway Station, and within five
 miles of the present railway line, being a freehold property
 of 100 acres on the line of lode, belonging to Mr. C. Roberts.

[illegible]

The following analyses have been made by G. Du Paur, Esq., of the U. S. Geological Survey:

No. 1.—Pure carbonate	1616
No. 2.—Iron stone, with traces of copper ..	1818
No. 3.—Red copper	630

In the analyses the red copper only has been taken; analyses from same locality, but comprising a class of oxidized green carbonate, 55 per cent.

No. 4.—Green carbonate, mixed with 3 ..	53.50
No. 5.—Green carbonate, with much iron ..	56.50
No. 6.—Iron stone, with veins of carbonate ..	955
No. 7	900

General average of seven assays of 26.34.

Assays made from the ore above, mixed together without weighing, a fair sample gave 26.69.

It will, therefore, be seen from the above assay that the ore is a good quality, and of good grade, and must of necessity prove a splendid investment.

It will be absolutely necessary that applications should be made at once, the time being very limited. Dividend will be paid as soon as all the shares are taken.

Directors will be chosen from the subscribers.

Forms of application and other information will be obtained from

LYVELL, WHITING, and CO.,
312, George-street.

MR. MONTAGUE, copper miner, of great experience, reports as follows:—

“To The Proprietors of the Handsworth Copper Mine.
Gentlemen.—According to instructions, I, in company with James Montague, Esq., have been directed to view the hundred acres of land known as the Handsworth Copper Mine, and now bog to hand you the report thereon.
“This estate, situated between Bathurst district and Rydal, 12 miles from Bathurst, on the Bathurst Road, is a leasehold property of Mr. C. Roberts. The general appearance of the surface of the country has all the indications of a rich mineral. I inspected the two shafts, &c., and found

No. 1 Shaft sunk to a depth of 30 feet. The one crop out of this shaft was a small quantity of carbonate of lime, which was not worth the trouble of raising the ore; as the lode goes down further the richer the ore becomes. I cannot tell the thickness of lode at this depth as they have only cut through about 3 feet 6 inches, but have seen the hanging wall; there is a well-defined foot wall.

No. 2 Shaft.—The depth of this shaft is about 30 feet. The hanging wall of this shaft has gone through lode at bottom of shaft about 7 feet 6 inches, and have not yet cut the hanging wall.

No. 3 is a cutting from 6 to 8 feet in depth, showing good crop out. There are 5 or 6 feet of the ore lode, all showing copper. I have traced the lode for about half a mile on surface, and the corners looked like the lode runs about N. N. E. by S. & W.

The quantity of ore in this is about 250 tons, and only of copper showing on surface.

From the appearance of the ground, and the work done, I would think that there is about 250 tons of ore here, prospecting or trying the ground, and from the work I have no doubt, if it were now judiciously and properly worked, it would turn out one of the best mines in the country.

I was the first discoverer and opened the Pastwood mine at Turner, and am now desirably impressed with the prospects than any of the mines I have ever seen the country.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,
"THEODORE MONTAGUE."

P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE
ROYAL GOLD MINING COMPANY
(Limited).
Capital, \$2000, in 2000 shares of £1 each.

£200 cash, and 2000 fully paid-up shares reserved for the promoters, with £200 out of the first crushing, 4000 shares for the directors, is to be put out to the public in instalments in monthly calls of 10 per share. The promoters will pay all expenses up to the time of formation of the

BANKERS:
London Chartered Bank.
SOLICITORS:
W. Smith, Esq., 32, Hunter-street.
LEGAL MANAGER, pro tem.:
Francis Fahey, 11, Bridge-street.

This Company is about to be formed for working 14 acres situated at Trolah's Hill, Rocky Creek, and immediately adjacent to the property of the late Mr. John Macdonald, and about 1000 yards from the sea. These 14 acres are sold to the Mint produced 64 oz. to the ton. The value of the mine has produced this remarkable ton of quartz can be proved by analysis, and is believed from that circumstance to be the richest ever developed, from the veins of the quartz mines in this colony; indeed, it is generally believed by old and experienced miners that this is the richest ever produced in the colony. Some years ago a quartz was taken from this range to Mullgoe, and crushed an old mill, producing 25 oz. to the ton.

The owners of this claim are experienced miners, and have been working for 14 years because the large number of miners and leaders on the surface plainly indicate that thousands of tons of quartz impregnated with gold can be obtained at a very small cost. The extent of excavation is now being done, under the supervision of the promoters. I may observe that the present indications fully assure the committee in a strong conviction that they always entertained, that the results of the premises in extent and richness. Crushing machinery is in course of erection to facilitate proximity to this claim, where all stone can be crushed at the cost of 14 cents per ton.

This property offers an opportunity to the public to obtain gold at 50 per share will be required, and from its nature, a good dividend will certainly be returned at a very early period—far more than the cost of the share.

Particulars may be obtained and plans and sound inspected calling on FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., 11, Bridge-street, Sydney.

FORM OF AFFILIATION.

Royal Gold Mining Company.
To Friends and Shareholders.
Gentlemen,—I have in request that you will allot me shares in the Royal Gold Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any number that may be offered, and sign the steady settlement when called on to do so. I herewith deposit the sum of £100, being application deposit of 10 pence per share.

Name
Address

GOOD INTENT GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), IHONBARKS.

The property of this Company, situated about half-a-mile to the Post-office at Imbaraka, and formerly known as the Old Ghana Quartz Reef, cannot be too highly estimated. The well-known results of the recent visit of the workings prove the rich nature of the ground, whilst the facility for crushing at a cheap rate, and a never-failing supply of water, guarantee its certainty and safety as a sure and profitable investment.

Early application for shares is necessary, as the list is fast closing up.

Full prospectus in last Saturday and Monday's Herald; Prospectus and shares can be had at the office, 178, Abchurch-lane-street, two doors south of King-street; and from Mr. R. H. COMPTON, 100, Abchurch-lane-street, next Telegraph Office; and from Mr. W. J. CLARKE, Star-wheel Rooms, 282, Pitt-street.

Office hours,..... 10 to 5 o'clock.
Evening hours,..... 3 to 6 o'clock.

J. C. CRISWELL, Secretary.

**BRITISH LION
GOLD MINING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING
COMPANY, LIMITED,
PALMER'S CREEK CREEK
(Limited).**

THE SHARE LIST will positively CLOSE at NOON, THURSDAY, 15th. Persons who have sent in applications

persons and have not yet paid their deposits, are requested
to do so, or they will be allotted to next applicant.
JAMES VICKERY,
10, Barnack-street.

WATERLOO		BOULEVARD, 232, and 236, FITZ- GIBB STREET.	
French merinos ..	1 11	Tartan ribbon vases ..	4 6
Brown chamois ..	0 6	Black ditto ..	0 6
Black & white repps ..	1 6	Black & white buttons ..	0 6
Plain camlets ..	1 0	Black & white buttons ..	0 6
Wool serge ..	1 0	Fancy trimmings ..	1 11
Woolen goods ..	1 0	Woolen ditto ..	1 11
4 all-wool tartans ..	3 9	Black & white head ..	1 11
Black alpaca ..	2 9	Ladies' narrow lace ..	1 6
Black French merinos ..	0 6	300 yards reels con ..	0 6
Black colour ..	0 6	Largest lot ..	0 6
Black French delaine ..	0 6	72-inch white shooting ..	0 6
Black French merinos ..	0 6	White grey ditto ..	0 6
Woolen shirrings ..	1 0	4-Rose sapes ..	0 6
Vinny cloth jackets ..	4 6	White huckaback ..	0 6
100 yds velvet ..	10 0	All-then damask ..	1 11
ditto netting ..	8 6	Unbleached ditto ..	1 11
ditto matting ..	0 6	3-4 cloth covers ..	1 11

carriage dainty	0 08	5-4 victoria daisies	1 06
carpet flannel	0 10	5-4 victorias	1 06
edible straw hats	1 04	French wove satins	1 11
		Thick satins	1 11

JOHN WETHERILL, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.
 Q. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel, George-street.
 NEW SILK SCARFS, FRINGES, Ribbons, Gowns, &c.
 Q. CARTER - THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST
 ASSORTMENT of REAL LAZOE Goods in Sydney.
 Q. CARTER - New Winter Hosiery, Dresses, Umbrellas, Bags, Wools, &c., very cheap.
 NEW WINTER GOODS.
 ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES of the SEASON.
 SHOWING A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
 of new FUR and SHAWL

to give special attention to the GOODS, to which they respectfully
call the attention of the public.

IN THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
they have a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COATINGS
NEW FANCY TWEEDS, NEW FANCY CLOTHS, NEW TWEEDINGS,
NOT TO BE EXCELLED IN SYDNEY
NEW DIAGONAL CLOTHINGS
NEW HOPBACK COATINGS, NEW ALLIED COATINGS
Superfine worsted Woad of England broadcloths, in black,
blue, olive, and browns
New French Cloths for OVERCOATS
NEW FANCY SILK and CASHMERE VESTINGS
of England, India, and Colonial Twends.

And S. & S.'s celebrated WHITE STRIPS, FORTY
SHILLINGS the HALF-DOZEN, to button behind or
with, and
NEW ZEALAND FLAX OXFORD SHIRTS, with
or without collars,
THE LORD OF LION BATTEN SHIRTS,
7s 9d each, or forty-five shillings the half-dozen,
BLACK SHIRTS, all the newest styles, from 6s 6d to
10s 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN CLOTHS, in all the
newest PAPER
styles from
"Phonix brand," latest
fashion.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, TIES, and BOWS.
P. & S. have a large assortment to announce the
various styles—their name is Legion.
The newest and most stylish from the houses of Slater,
Hart, and Co.; of Welch, Margeson, and Co.; and of
Coates, Porter, and Co.

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The newest and most stylish from the houses of Slater,
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NEW ENGLISH LEATHER BRACES, NEW
FURCE AND GERMAN WEB BRACES.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES.
FIRST-COUGHT JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, for
Evening Dress or Morning Promenade, in all the
colours, and of all sizes of your
choice. Buck, Doe, and Deerkin Driving Gloves
and Winter Gloves, in various
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS,
AND
in Angola Lambwool, Shetland and Flincy Wools
and Hosiery, Railways Rugs, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.
These goods are imported from the manufacturer,
and of the very best description.
The prices are for 6 ribs, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.,
14s. 6d., 16s. 6d.
" 12 ribs, with paragon frames and
twisted silks, 18s. 6d., 21s., 23s. 6d.,
25s. 6d.
" 16 ribs, 21s., 23s., 25s.
PERFUMERY AND FANCY DEPARTMENT.
All the choicest Perfumes for the Toilet, from Fiacco and
Lubin's, John Gossell's, and H. Bredendach's
Parisian, French, and Foreign, and Pomades.
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF 12 GUN ARTICLES
IN ELEGANT VARIETY OF
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS,

DING OF Dressing Case, Writing Case, Card Case,
 Bookcase, Glove Case, Hat Case, Bag Case, Glove
 Box, Albums, Smelling-bottles, Bags, Gentlemen's
 Suits, Links, Bear-skins, &c.
 and all other Goods, at Wholesale and Retail. In every size.
ENLIVEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS, in every size.
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
 PRAPERS and SHAW
 OSIERS, GLOVES, SHIRTMAKERS, TAILORS,
 AND HATTERS.
 338 and 340, George-street.
ENLIVEN'S BIRTHDAY.
 SCARF-TIES, COLLARS, and CUFFS
 KILTS, ZENNELA, and ALPACA, UMBRELLAS
 ALBINOOL, merino, and cotton SHIRTS
 ALPACA, merino pants
 MILK and WOOLLEN women's Shirts
 Our own make, and well BHEUN.
JOSEPH BULLARD
 respectfully informs his friends, and the following lines:—
 that he has OVERCOATS, double-breasted, 32s 6d
 (cheat at 45s)
 and a thicker double-breasted VESTS, of the patterns, 21s
 and 22s, 17s 6d, 21s, and 23s 6d
 all of which is unmatchably the BEST FITTING
 and CHEAPEST
 BULLARD'S TROUSERS and VESTS, to order, 35s

BULLARD'S two guinea black coat, or suit, 54s
 BULLARD'S 6 guinea black cloth SUITS are a marvel of
 the present
 juvenile clothing: extra good value
 on account of gentle black Paris and drab shell hats, latest
 styles and superior quality.

Note the address—
 JOSEPH BULLARD,
 260, George-street, Sydney.

I B C U L A R

ALEBION TAILORING COMPANY,
 270, George-street Sydney.

In anticipation of shipments per Silver Eagle and other
wrecks, we respectfully announce to our friends that we
have already received, ex Windsor Cotton, a large assort-
ment of the following goods, viz:—Black, Bedford and Cotton
goods (for riding trousers); Blank, Black, and Coloured
Lawn, Bannockburn, and other fashionable Assort-
ments, and Fancy Vestings (a splendid Assortment), all
of which goods we are disposing of at such prices as cannot
be given for any other goods of the same favour to us with-
out a sacrifice; every article being as well made as
desired. These goods are all marked in plain figure; and
as a special feature in the business of our firm it is to
allow a larger discount than any other house in Sydney,
and we are anxious to do so, that cash buyers ought to
be assured of the fullest return.

W. SMITH and CO.,
Regist. Agents.

IONS is the best and cheapest Tailor for clothes to be
measured on the shortest notice. 469, George-street.

H. NEWTON respectfully solicits a call to the
Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South.
Every description of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's
clothes and shoes, English and Colonial. Country orders
and Storekeepers supplied on the shortest notice.
Prices to suit the times. H. NEWTON, Importer
and Manufacturer, 788, George-street South, Sydney,
opposite to the Dog and Duck Inn.

WHOLESALE BUYERS of ROOTS, purchases at

"Dolly's" Shoe Store, Haymarket. B. Cooke.

SHIP THOMAS BELL—E. DREPER, Hairdresser, 322, George-street, has received a large supply of RIZETTE, rolls, obignons, sides, and the Grecian; also the evening dress hair naps; **HUMAN HAIR** of beautiful dark rich colour; Hopgood's nutritive cream, &c. **HAIR** wools and country orders executed.

PERFUMERY, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Soap, Cosmetics, &c., at **LEMAIRE'S** Bazaar, George-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

C O R N W A L L E

STORE CATTLE.—279 head, equal sexes, 2½ to 5 years, travelling via Coach to Dubbo.
Apply to Messrs. TAIT and MURPHY, Dubbo; or
T. and A. CADELL,
183, Pitt-street; and
West Maitland.

FOR SALE, 500 well-bred **HIFTERS**, 1 year to 1 year old; can be inspected upon the station, Liverpool Plains.
Apply
T. and A. CADELL,
183, Pitt-street; and
West Maitland.

FOR SALE.
600 head of STORE CATTLE, delivered near
Willy. Apply to G. F. WANT, Pastoral Exchange, 275,
George-street, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, in the Monaro District,
N.S.W., two first-rate paying STATIONS, with
about 10,000 sheep and 1000 cattle. The improvements
are ample and in good working order. For full particulars
apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

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with their own
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200 prime fat
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